



WFP Kyrgyz Republic

COUNTRY BRIEF
May 2026

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- At the **Regional Ecological Summit** sessions in Astana, WFP showcased its efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan to strengthen national systems for climate and disaster risk management, supporting a unified Central Asian response to climate and environmental challenges.
- WFP took part in the first meeting of the UN system and the Parliament Working Group on advancing the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) in support of the National Development Programme 2030.
- In April, 230.8 mt of diverse, fortified food commodities were distributed to 141,858 primary schoolchildren, helping address dietary gaps and iron deficiency, which affects nearly 30 percent of children aged 5–9.

IN NUMBERS



141,858 people assisted in March 2026



51%
Male



49%
Female



230.8 mt food distributed

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Kyrgyz Republic, a landlocked mountainous country, has seen steady economic growth but still faces development challenges and lower income levels than many Asia Pacific nations. Rural communities make up over half of the 7.3 million population, with poverty affecting 26 percent nationwide ([National Statistics Committee](#)). Moreover, 43 percent cannot afford a nutritious diet ([WFP Price Bulletin #98](#)), while 75 percent rely on negative coping strategies such as debt or reduced spending on healthcare ([WFP Food Security Update 2025](#)). Malnutrition persists, with 21 percent of children under five with anemia ([NIMAS](#)).

Food security remains fragile due to heavy reliance on remittances, large-scale migrant returns, limited agricultural self-sufficiency, high inflation, climate shocks, and recent regional geopolitical tensions affecting global energy, fertilizer and food markets, including developments in the Middle East. With 93 percent of its territory covered by high mountains, the country is highly disaster-prone, particularly to mudflows.

WFP supports government implementation of the National Development Programme 2030, the Mountain Agenda, Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0, and sectoral strategies, focusing on inclusive and green economic growth, human capital development, universal social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience. In collaboration with partners, WFP aims to transform food systems and livelihoods, ensuring that economic growth leads to greater resilience and equitable opportunities, particularly in the country's most remote and mountain areas.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

Strengthening National and Regional Climate Resilience

- At the **Regional Ecological Summit** in Astana (April 22–24), WFP showcased its system strengthening work in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), to enhance national climate and disaster risk management. By integrating risk analysis, preparedness, early warning, food security, and social protection, WFP helps government embed disaster and climate risk into planning. WFP also aims to improve responses to transborder hazards through shared methods for hazard mapping, risk scoring, and regional learning, advancing the regional resilience agenda.
- WFP, together with the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the North Eurasian Climate Centre, held a roundtable on the **opportunities and limitations of** sub-seasonal to annual meteorological forecasting as a critical bridge between weather and climate information. Organized under the Green Climate Fund-financed project on climate services and resilient livelihoods, the event highlighted the growing importance of forecasts for the Central Asia's economic and social sectors, the challenges of low predictability in continental climates, and the need to integrate forecasts into sectoral planning, strengthen collaboration between producers and users of climate information, and improve user literacy to enhance community resilience to climate risks.
- WFP advanced **the first pilot of index-based Climate Risk Insurance in Central Asia** through a targeted workshop and bilateral consultations with key stakeholders. Implemented in Naryn province since 2023 with SDC support, the pilot is designed to protect vulnerable farmers against drought-related shocks. Discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Insurance Organization, private insurers, and others focused on scaling pathways and transition options for national ownership. Discussions examined institutional mandates, fiscal and technical capacities, regulatory requirements, and linkages with social protection systems, resulting in a phased roadmap toward sustainable national management.

Enhancing Government Cooperation to Advance 2030 Agenda

- WFP took part in the first meeting of the UN system and the **Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) Working Group, chaired by the Speaker, on advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** in support of the National Development Programme 2030. The meeting initiated efforts to enhance parliamentary engagement in achieving the 2030 Agenda - integrating SDGs into legislation and strengthening cooperation, oversight, and informed decision-making. WFP continues to provide evidence-based policy support to Parliament in inclusive social protection, resilient food systems, vulnerability analysis, and targeting.

Cooperating for Food Security Evidence

- WFP and the Ministry of Health formalized a cooperation agreement to generate policy-relevant evidence **informing the Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2025–2030 implementation**. This covers food accessibility analysis, vulnerability mapping, jointly designed SBCC strategies, and recommendations to build resilient food systems.
- WFP Country Offices in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan jointly prepared an analytical brief for development partners, titled **“How the Middle East Crisis Threatens Food Security in Central Asia.”** The paper highlights rising fertilizer and fuel prices as key spillover risks, with implications for food affordability and household vulnerability in the second half of 2026.

Showcasing Human Capital Projects

- The Ambassador of Japan joined WFP's Representative and Country Director in meeting one of 5,100 **Social Contract** participants, who received WFP-supported skills training in 2025 and government grants to launch small businesses. Funded by Japan, the project led to 75 percent of participants reporting improved capacity to grow enterprises, create jobs, and escape poverty. WFP continues supporting this government-led poverty graduation programme to enhance human capital, community livelihoods, and food security.

Donors: China, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Green Climate Fund, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Private Sector, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and Switzerland